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TANJORE MODI MANUSCRIPTS

A REPORT ON
THE MODI MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY, TANJORE

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PREFACE

After a distinguished academic career, Mr. R. S. Shelvankar, M.A., was appointed to one of the Research Studentships in this Department in 1930, and he spent the next two years preparing his work on 'Tanjore under the Marathas', 1676-1799 A. D. In the course of his study of the Marathi records in the Saraswati Mahal Library in Tanjore, he came across the twenty-seven bundles of Modi manuscripts which were briefly noticed in the Administration Report of the Tanjore Library for 1929—30. At a very early stage of his study of these manuscripts, Mr. Shelvankar discovered that they had little direct bearing on the main subject of his work as only one out of the twenty-seven bundles related to the period before 1800. Considering, however, the general interest of these manuscripts to students of later Maratha history in the South and the attention drawn to them in the Patna session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, I requested Mr. Shelvankar to prepare a descriptive report on the contents of the twenty-seven bundles, accompanied by illustrative extracts and translations. Mr. Shelvankar has done the work with commendable accuracy and judgment, and I venture to hope that the report will be found useful to scholars interested in the subject-matter of these manuscripts.

This report, it will be seen, belies the somewhat exaggerated expectations often expressed of the antiquity

and the historical value of the Modi manuscripts of Tanjore. There is nothing here calculated to throw any fresh light on the origin or the early history of the Tanjore Maratha kingdom. But Mr. Shelvankar has inspected all, and studied most, of the manuscripts in the Tanjore library and he assures me that besides the large collection dealt with in this report, there is only one considerable manuscript in Modi script; it is the *Rājanīti*, a manuscript dated Oct. 9, 1705 A. D., a general treatise on polity. It is possible that in the future some other scholar, more lucky than Mr. Shelvankar, may bring to light records of greater value than these; but it is something meanwhile to have determined the exact nature and value of the Tanjore collection of Modi manuscripts at present known.

Dr. N. Venkataramanayya kindly calculated the English equivalents of the Persian dates in the extracts.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.

ERRATA.

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THE

MODI MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY, TANJORE.

The 27 bundles of Mōḍī[1] manuscripts that are now preserved in the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahāl Library were till recently in the archives of the District Court of Tanjore. They were transferred to their present place on the representation of M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb T. Sambamurti Rao Avl., B.A., B.L., that they could be preserved in the Saraswati Mahāl more usefully and without any inconvenience to the parties to the palace suit that was then pending before the District Judge.

The Records cover over a century of Tanjore History, the earliest bundle relating to the death of Pratāpa Simha, in 1763 A.D., and the latest being a return of Mokāsā estates as in 1887. Next in point of time to the former bundle is the one of 1801 A.D. on the Rājā's military forces, so that 26 out of the 27 bundles

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(1) According to the late Mr. Rājwāḍē, who derived मोडी from मोडून (मोडूनलिहिण्याची पद्धति मोडी), Mōḍī follows the "*Sikasta*" style of Hindustani writing by which the writer could obviate the necessity of taking the pen or pencil off the paper after finishing each and every letter, as in बाळबोध or देवनागरि. But Mr. Ābā Chāndōrkar would have it that the word मोडी has its origin in Asoka's मौर्यी which, he says, it resembles.

belong to the period subsequent to 1800 A.D. and are undoubtedly of use to the historian of that period.

There is no uniformity in the method of dating the records. No fewer than five systems of dating are employed, the Arabic, the Śaka, the cyclic, the Tamil and the English, and the manuscripts are dated according to any one or more of these systems indifferently.

The manuscripts can roughly be classified into those relating to the Judicial, Military, Civil and Financial administrative systems and those that deal with miscellaneous subjects like the Rājā's death, marriages in the royal household, regulations regarding the conduct of nautch parties, Śarabhōji's pilgrimage to Benares, the Saraswati Mahāl Library, and accounts relating to the construction of drains in Tanjore.

Judicial Administration.

There were four different courts with separate establishments; the "Nyāya Sabhā" dealt with criminal cases, the "Mudrita Sabhā" with civil cases, the "Dharma Sabhā" with religious litigation and temple cases, roughly answering to our Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and the "Nyāyādhīśa Sabhā" or "Pratiṣṭhita Sabhā" which was the court of appeal from the three other courts. Certain kinds of cases went into the office of the *"Dāpana Kartā"*[2] an officer attached to each of the four courts, whose duty, it seems, was the execution of the Court's decree.[3] The *"Dimati"* was the officer who

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(2) "Dāpita" means fined, condemned or adjudged, so that the "Ḍāpana kartā" was perhaps the officer appointed to execute the court's decrees.

(3) Bundle No. 13.

signed the court's decree ordering the payment of the amount in suit to the successful litigant,[4] while the *"Harkāra"* seems to have been in charge of the attendance registers of each court.[5]

The reports of cases and their disposals and other similar office papers bear the signature of the *"Phaḍnavīs"*.[6]

Inclusive of the officials noted above, the establishments numbered 17 in the "Nyāya Sabhā", 34 in the "Mudrita Sabhā", 15 in the "Dharma Sabhā" and 17 in the "Nyāyādhīśa Sabhā". The large number of officials of the "Mudrita Sabhā" perhaps indicates the existence of a comparatively larger number of civil cases than those which came under any of the two other classes. Each court was presided over by an *"Adhyakṣa"*.[7] Attendance in these courts was taken twice a day, once at 12 noon and again at 3 P.M., to note the late-comers. Every month an abstract of all partial and full absentees during the month was prepared for the purpose of checking their pay bills.

Accurate statements were prepared every day regarding the number of cases in arrears, the number taken up and disposed of during the course of the day, and other similar details. Each such statement contained the number of the suit, a brief summary of the case and the judgment awarded, along with the name, address,

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(4) Bundle No. 18.

(5) Bundle No. 19.

(6) Bundle No. 13.

(7) Bundle No. 11.

father's name, caste and occupation of each of the plaintiffs and defendants.[8]

As regards the hearing of the case itself, lawyers were conspicuous by their absence. The plaintiff and defendant appeared in person before the judges and presented their case. Any documentary evidence that they could adduce was also admitted. After fully hearing both sides of the case, the judgment was awarded.[9] An intended appeal by the losing party was no bar to the "Dāpana Kartā" proceeding to execute the lower court's decree, nor did any such appeal lie, until and unless the defendant-appellant first deposited the decreed amount in the court.[10] In the case of parties resident outside Tanjore, the execution of the court's decree seems to have lain in the hands of the sub-divisional officer called *"Madhyastha"*.[11]

Having paid the court-fees the suitor could not claim refund on any account.

Scale of court-fees.[12]

	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
Claims under	10	..	0	8	0
,, ,,	20	..	1	0	0
,, ,,	50	..	2	0	0
,, ,,	100	..	5	0	0
,, ,,	200	..	10	0	0
,, ,,	500	..	20	0	0

(8) Bundle No. 12.

(9) Bundle No. 2.

(10) Bundle No. 13.

(11) Bundle No. 11.

(12) Bundle No. 14.

		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
Claims	under	1,000	..	40	0	0
"	"	3,000	..	100	0	0
"	"	5,000	..	150	0	0
"	"	10,000	..	200	0	0
"	"	20,000	..	300	0	0
"	"	50,000	..	400	0	0
"	"	1,00,000	..	500	0	0

The punishments which these courts could award included rigorous imprisonment, fines, corporal punishment and deportation from the limits of the fort. Yet another kind of punishment was to take the accused in a mock procession through the four main streets of the city, with beat of tom-toms, and to inflict corporal punishment in the locality where the alleged offence was committed. Even abettors were dealt with, though the punishment was lighter in their case. In the case of theft of a "Tāmbyā" or "chombu" worth a rupee, the accused confessed his guilt and pointed out the pawn-broker, Namaśivāya Chetty with whom he had pawned it, the culprit himself received ten days' rigorous imprisonment and six stripes, while the abettor was let off with a fine of annas eight.[13]

Military Administration.

Bundle No. 22 which treats of military matters consists of (*a*) muster rolls or lists of names of persons in service, checked every quarter, (*b*) daily roster of duties, (*c*) guard reports of the day officer, (*d*) daily cash balances of units and monthly cash accounts, and (*e*) acquittance rolls showing the disbursement of

(13) Bundle No. 15.

salaries. All these relate to the year 1801 A.D., when the Rājā's military forces consisted of 303 persons, divided into two companies of 178 and 125 respectively, at a cost for each company of Rs. 702-8-0 and Rs. 480-2-0 respectively. The smallness of the force is explained by the fact that after the treaty of 1799 by which the kingdom, with the exception of the fort and its precincts, was ceded to the British, the Rājā's forces were not required for the defence of the realm but only for show and sundry personal services, and for this the small number sufficed.

The disparity between the total cost of maintaining the force as given in the beginning and the total arrived at after adding each separate item in the detailed list (*vide* Abstract for Bundle No. 22) is inexplicable. The highest paid officer was the *"Śrīmant"* on a salary of Rs. 60 per month, while the 200 privates were paid at the rate of Rs. 3-6-0 per month, the 53 gunners at Rs. 4-2-0 per month, the 5 buglers at Rs. 4-0-0 per month, the 7 fifers at Rs. 4-14-0 per month, and the 2 cymbals at Rs. 5-4-0 per month.

There is also a small bundle on drill instructions,[14] which seems to have served as a sort of hand-book to the drill sergeants of the time. Many of the words of command found therein, such as "vāma parat" (left turn), "sthīra" (halt), "uttiṣṭha" (stand), "yathāsthita" (as you were), "samviśa" (sit), are obviously Sanskrit translations of the corresponding English words of command. Besides these ordinary commands, there are a few queer ones such as "Kukkuṭāsana ṭhāṇ", "Vīrāsana ṭhāṇ", "Hanumantāsana ṭhāṇ", which students of

(14) Bundle No. 22.

military organisation and technique will find extremely interesting.

Civil Administration.

What strikes one after a careful study of these Mōḍī manuscripts is the retention by the Tanjore Marāṭhās of the original sixteen Kārkhānās and twelve Mahāls, each under a superintendent, called "*Dimati*". Above the Dimatis was the *Sarkhēl*. It wlll be noticed that of these two sets of departments, Kārkhānās and Mahāls, the Kārkhānās were more intimately connected with the state proper than the mahāls which were, more or less, departments in the Royal Household; "Thaṭṭī mahāl", (cowsheds); "Vahilī mahāl", (chariots); "Kōṭhī mahāl", (stores); etc.

There was no lack of "red-tape" in the Secretariat offices of the Tanjore Rājās in the first half of the 19th century. Every paper must be presented to the Rājā, only through the departmental head, and with his, and in some cases, with the Sarkhēl's endorsement, if any, and the Rājā's orders, before execution, must receive the counter-signature of the Sarkhēl. It was also decided in an interview between the Rājā and the Resident, on 28th April, 1824, that the servants of the Rājā, except the Sarkhēl, should have no correspondence with the officials of the Residency,[15] and breaches of this regulation were taken very serious notice of.

The central offices in the fort were open daily between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M., when all the clerks and other Government servants were expected to be at their work. French leave was severely penalised, and no one could

(15) Bundle No. 14.

absent himself in anticipation of leave being granted. In the case of servants granted leave, they were required to provide substitutes in their places during the period of their absence. It was also laid down that no clerk or other officer was to leave the offices before the Sarkhēl. Among the officials and servants who were required to leave one deputy or substitute in their place from sunrise to 8 at night were the *"Niśindē"*, *"Sabnis"*, *"Lihiṇār"*, *"Kārkūn"*, *"Kaṇakupiḷḷē"*, *"Jamadār"*, *"Gol-lar"*, *"Kōṭhīvālā"* as well as the *"Baṁka Nāik"*, apparently the commandant of the Palace Guard. He seems to have in a way combined in himself the duties of a private secretary to the Rājā, for it was he, the "Baṁka Nāik", who looked to the reception of guests and visitors to the royal palace. In Pratāpa Simha's *"Sītākalyāṇa Nāṭaka"* he is referred to also as the "Dauvārika", which seems to indicate that he was something of a glorified gate-keeper. One of the bundles[16] contains about 18 sub-bundles, all of them dealing with the general administration of the kingdom. The general nature of each of these sub-bundles is indicated below:—

Sub-bundle No. 2.—Returns of "Mukāsā" villages for 1887 A.D.

Sub-bundle No. 3.—Accounts during the time of Kāmākṣi Ambā Bāi Sāhēb; contingent and miscellaneous expenses; 1864 A.D.

Sub-bundle No. 4.—List of gardens and estates granted as sarvamānyams to certain palace officers.

Sub-bundle No. 5.—List of "Mukāsā" estates (in Tamil), date, 1885 A.D.

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(16) Bundle No. 26.

Sub-bundle No. 6.—Miscellaneous reports relating to the Dēvasthānams under the Palace, Śaka 1772.

Sub-bundle No. 7.—Same as No. 3 above for 1863 A.D.

Sub-bundle No. 8.—Reports and accounts of Palace establishments in Āvu-Sāhēb-bāg, Rāmnāthpūr, Gaṇapati agrahāra and Paḷḷakaḷatūr.

Sub-bundle No. 9.—List of lease-holders as on 1st July, 1866.

Sub-bundle No. 10.—Expenses connected with the obsequies of Saguṇā Bāi Sāhēb.

Sub-bundle No. 11.—Sale accounts of stamp papers in Śaka 1753.

Sub-bundle No. 12.—Accounts of "Sulakṣaṇāmbāpūr agrahār".

Sub-bundle No. 13.—Repairs to Palace buildings.

Sub-bundle No. 14.—Accounts relating to the Gardens on the Veṇṇār bank, 1869 A.D.

Sub-bundle No. 15.—Reference from the Palace Kārbhāri Kṛṣṇāji to the several mahāls.

Sub-bundle No. 16.—List of documents relating to estates purchased for 'Śrī Maṅgaḷavāsa".

Sub-bundle No. 17.—Sanad, by Śivāji Mahārājā, granting certain lands to the temple of Śrī Kēśava-suta", Śaka 1762 Śārvarī.

Sub-bundle No. 18.—Rājā Śarabhōji II's pilgrimage to Benares.

Revenue and Finance.

After a close examination of the papers it has not been possible to pick out more than a few names of

officers connected with the administration of revenue and finance. The *"Daftari"* kept an accurate account of the revenue demand, the actual collections and arrears; a report was sent to the Rājā every day. He was expected to furnish the *Sarkhēl* with statistics and expert advice when required. In the sub-divisions of the kingdom, the *"Madhyastha"* acted as the agent of the Government, with certain minor officers like the *"Niśindē"*, *"Sabnis"*, *"Harkār"* and *"Pāharēvālā"* under him.

How far the practice obtained of securing the previous sanction of the *Sarkhēl* for every single item of expenditure is not ascertainable. But there is at least one instance of a *"Madhyastha"* requesting the *Sarkhēl's* sanction for some expected expenditure in connection with the gardens in his charge.[16]

The cash accounts in Bundle No. 27 refer to the *"Kharcpōta"* or the spending treasury, the Revenue treasury and Reserve funds being kept separately. Ordinarily the reserve funds were not drawn upon; but when in emergencies it was found necessary either to draw on the reserve funds or to arrange for the transfer of grants from one department to another, it could be done only with the authorisation of the *"Paravānika"*.

An estimate of income and expenditure was prepared for each year in advance, to which usually the actual expenditure tended to conform. In cases where the actual expenditure exceeded the amount sanctioned, a number of detailed statements were prepared to show clearly the items for which the excess expenditure was incurred, and the exact excess amount that was found necessary for the efficient administration of the depart-

(16) Bundle No. 11.

ment. There were also regular audits of accounts and verification of balances in the several mahāls.[17]

Bundle No. 23 consists of a dozen sub-bundles almost all of which are statements of accounts relating to the several departments of the state. In detail, sub-bundle No. 1 is an account of expenditure from "*Jirāt Khānā*" for December, 1863 A.D.:

Sub-bundles Nos. 2 and 3.—Recoveries of rent from the palace gardens.

Sub-bundle No. 4.—"Thaṭṭīmahāl"; returns of milch cattle for Śaka 1777, Rākṣasa; also accounts concerning fodder, etc.

Sub-bundle No. 5.—"Ain-jinasi-mahāl"; accounts for Śaka 1777.

Sub-bundle No. 6.—"Sarbat Khānā"; receipts and issues of drinks, etc.

Sub-bundle No. 7.—"Kōṭhī"; miscellaneous articles.

Sub-bundle No. 8.—"Ain-jiṅasi-mahāl"; accounts for Suhur-san-samān-maiya-tain-alaph. (A. H. 1208.)

Sub-bundles Nos. 9, 10, 10-A and 10-B.—Jāmdār Khānā; receipts and issues of clothing for Śaka 1744.

Besides these, there is one big miscellaneous bundle containing reports from "Rājmahāl", "Imārati Mahāl", "Pāgā" and "Vahilī Mahāl" and a few reports from the "*Madhyasthas*" of certain palace villages and gardens.

Miscellaneous.

Five bundles[18] are mostly concerned with the accounts of 'Jāmdār Khānā' which, according to

(17) Bundle No. 27.

(18) Bundles Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 and 16.

Dr. S. N. Sen, was "a public treasury containing all sorts of things".[19] That it was something capable of more accurate definition, as shown in the *Rājavyavahāra-kōśa,* is confirmed by the practice that obtained in Marāṭhā Tanjore. The 'Jāmdār Khānā' was a huge wardrobe receiving and issuing 'Lugaḍī', (sarees), 'Sāḍyā', 'Ciraḍyā', 'Uttarīya', (upper clothes or angavastrams), 'Dupaṭ', 'Jhagē', 'Cōgē', etc., for which regular accounts were maintained. The papers relating to the 'Jakāyati mahāl' are authorisations from the 'Parvānika' for the issue of sundry stores on specific occasions, (*e.g.*), fans and umbrellas to the Brahmins following the deity in the car festival of God Bṛhadīśvara.[20]

There is a paper in Bundle No. 1, which was a declaration issued by Pratāpa Simha and dated 'Suhur-sanbakab-ardain nayā-alaph', (A.H. 1208) to the Brahmins of Samudra Agrahāram, to confirm the grant of the said village by his predecessor. The motive of such grants was to encourage the rise of agrahāras or Brahmin settlements on the route to Rāmēśvaram. Extra grants of lands were made for *'Dvādaśi kaṭlā'* for Brahmins and for the opening of water *pandals.* This renewal of a former grant bears the signature of Narasinga Rao Ānanda Rao Pēshwā, who was a grandson of Nṛsimha Rāya Makhi and son of Ānanda Rāya Makhi, *alias* Ānanda Rao Pēshwā, who died of gangrene in 1733. Nṛsimha Rāya Makhi and his brothers Tryambak Rao and Bhagavanta Rao were the sons of Gangādhara Makhi, who was minister to Ēkōji, the first of the Tanjore Marāṭhā dynasty. Gangādhara's sons and grandsons were, besides

(19) *The Administrative System of the Marathas,* 2nd edition.
(20) Bundle No. 21.

themselves being learned and scholarly, liberal and enthusiastic patrons of Literature and Arts. For very nearly a century members of this family did signal service to the Tanjore Bhonsles in the capacity of ministers and generals. They were Citpāvan Brahmins of the Abhyankar family. A list is given in Bundle No. 8 of the different coins that were presented to Tuḷajā Rājā on his coronation, while Bundle No. 10 consists of papers relating to the deaths of Pratāpa Simha, Tuḷajā and Śarabhōji. The dates of their deaths are given in the Arabic or Hindusthani, Śaka and cyclic years, as also the expenses connected with the funeral ceremonies of each of them, (*e.g.*), the funeral expenses of Śarabhōji II, for fifteen days, came to only Rs. 1,582-13-6. References are also made to the deaths of 'Saidāmbā Bāi Sāhēb, Mōhanā Bāi, Bhavānī Bāi, Pārvatī Bāi, Draupadī Bāi, Sulakṣaṇā Bāi and Annapūrṇā Bāi'.

The other papers in the bundle deal with the funerals of several Rāṇīs and a few 'Vajārat-māph' nobles. Each set of papers contains instructions issued to the several departments, dealing with cash, honours, carriages, provisions, etc.

Records connected with Śarabhōji II's pilgrimage to Benares and the question of the succession of prince Śivāji lie scattered in two of the bundles.[21] Śarabhōji left Tanjore on 23rd September, 1820 A.D., on his pilgrimage to the holiest of holy cities, Benares, and returned to Tanjore on 24th April, 1822 A.D. He seems to have proceeded by stages of not more than 16 miles. His route to Benares lay through Kāṭṭumannārguḍī, Tiruttaṇi, Nāyuḍupēṭā, Peddāpur, Anakāpalle, Vijayanagar and

(21) Bundles Nos. 14 and 26.

Jagannāth or Pūri. We come across long lists of relatives and friends who received the party at the Veṇṇār, on their return, and the list of Benares clothes that they had brought with them for purposes of presentation.

On his way back from Benares, Śarabhōji II sought, by a letter, dated 14th January, 1822, from his camp at Nagpur, the approval of the Governor-General for the succession of his son Śivāji to the Tanjore Gādi. Three days after writing the letter, (*i.e.*, on 17th January, 1822), he had an interview with Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur, regarding the training that the young prince was to receive; but the interview seems to have been infructuous, for the Resident's suggestion that young Śivāji should receive his training in England was not acceptable to Śarabhōji.

The 'Sarasvati Mahāl' is the subject of two of the bundles.[22] In its premises were occasionally conducted *Japa* and *Pūjā* of navagraha. *Hōma* and special *saṁtārpaṇa* were also performed in it; the *mahāl* was used for *śānti* purposes on occasions. There are among these papers, records relating to the Navīnavidyā-kalā-nidhi-śālā, Iṅgrajī Śālā and Śāstrīya Śālā with the names of the students on their rolls and the expenses incurred.[23] A whole bundle of papers[24] constitutes the accounts connected with the construction of a drainage system for the fort area, in the years 1825-1827 A.D.

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(22) Bundles Nos. 3 and 25.

(23) The special importance that was attached to the Sarasvati Mahāl is evident from the considerable amount budgeted for it in Śaka 1771. Out of a total of Rs. 1,45,439 the Jāmdār Khānā is allotted Rs. 95,857 and the Sarasvati Mahāl comes in for the next largest allotment, Rs. 21,589.

(24) Bundle No. 20.

There are a few records in Bundle No. 3 which are of a somewhat peculiar interest. They are the regulations dated 1820 A.D. governing the sartorial equipment of the court dancing girls. They were forbidden to wear 'Candramā, bhānga ṭiḷā and pān paṭya; silk tape and 'Gōṇḍē' for their 'Vēṇīs' or pig tails; or 'Kusumbi nāḍā', 'Cimcpāṉī tuyā' for their heads. The 'Kumkum' or 'abīr' on their foreheads was not to be crosswise. They could not wear sarees to which 'nagadā jhālar' or 'nagadā' flower designs were sewn, nor were they allowed to put on 'rākhaḍīs' with golden "rāvē". Only a coloured shawl was to be worn about their shoulders, and no white cloth was to find a place there. Ordinarily they were forbidden the use of 'Pālkhī, Vahilī or ḍōlī'; in cases of illness they could, with previous permission, ride in a 'ḍōlī'. The *mōḍī* dance with bagpipes must not be performed without the permission of the Darbār obtained beforehand, while the Naṭṭuvans were required to wear their upper cloth 'Uttarīya' round their waists and were expressly prohibited from covering their chests and shoulders with them.

Exemption from all these restrictions was made in a solitary instance in 1828 A.D. The favoured one was a dancing-girl by name Sundarī. She and her representatives in the line, after her, were to receive Rs. 15 per dance, while among the jewels presented to her constituting a special honour, were—

"Cānda-śisa phūl, pān-paṭṭi, jhurmōḷyā bhāṅga ṭiḷā, jaḍita tōḍē, mohapa sarjācā dēkhīl."

Her heirs and herself, as long as she lived, were to receive a shawl and Rs. 20 cash as presents on every Vijaya-Daśami day. To her also belonged the unique

privilege of performing the first dance on the following days:—

'Guḍyācā pāḍvā",
'Navarātri',
'Dīpāvaḷi', and
'Saṁkrānti'.

Memoranda of articles issued from the 'Jāmdār Khānā for presentation to the staff that accompanied Munro on his visit to Tanjore are to be found in some papers,[25] dated 'Suhur-san-isnē-salā-sain-mayā-tain-alaph', (A.H. 1232), while there is in bundle No. 16, a notification, dated 9th April, 1823, Tiruvālūr, under the signature of the Collector, John Cotton, Esq., regarding the sale of the right of collecting sugar duties and some taxes on tobacco and betel leaves. The visit of the Ahōbala Jīyar to Tanjore and his stay in the city from the 2nd to 29th 'Jīlhēd' (Zilhijja ?) in 'Suhur-san-salā sain-mayā-tain-alaph' (A.H. 1230), or Śaka 1751, 'Virōdhi', answering to 1829-30 A.D., are referred to in one of the records of bundle No. 3, which sets out the different kinds of honours and special privileges that were to be bestowed on particular occasions.

A sub-bundle consisting of private papers has been inadvertently mixed up among these records.[26] Most of them are private letters, dated October, 1838 A.D., from Hari Cakrapāṇī, *Madhyastha* of Tiruvādi, to his father Bāvāji Rāmāji Paṇḍit.

(25) Bundle No. 5.
(26) Bundle No. 12.

APPENDIX I.

TRANSLATIONS OF EXTRACTS.

I

Jāmdār Khānā accounts of receipts and issues, Śaka 1777, Rākṣasa, Paṅguni month,[1] *date 7.*

Receipts: Sāris 33.

Ārṇi pattern—

Red, yellow, green with stripes and yellow sik	..	4
Striped yellow silk sāri with different colours on either side	..	2
Striped yellow Benares sāris	..	2
Red, Green	..	2
		10

1 Dēśi, or belonging to the 'Dēś' prānt, rose coloured sāri with red silk border.	1

10 Angavastrams or upper cloths—

Dark, silk, long	..	2
Dark, silk, 'Kāṇṭh pājari' (?)	..	1
Dark coloured, lace bordered	..	3
Long silk angavastram in red colour and with lace serrated borders	..	1
Red, silk turban cloth with gold lace borders	..	1

(1) March-April.

Red, silk bordered	.. 1	
Red, lace bordered	.. 1	
		10

9 Angavastrams, cotton—

Green towels	2	
Green bordered, lace 'dimīci' (?).	1	
Black, Benares pattern, dark purple.	6	
		9
Kumbakōṇam pattern		3
		33

'Sāḍyā' or lace silk sāris of a costlier kind presented during marriages and other auspicious occasions ..	3
'Ciraḍyā' or sāris of shorter length, usually worn by girls, who are too old to wear the Tamil pāvāḍais and too young to wear the long cumbersome sāris ..	16
'Sāḍyā', etc., of a cheaper variety ..	15
Green ..	34
Dark purple ..	21

Signatures:—

Rāmnāth Bhaṭ.
Śivā Nāik.
Jagannāth Pāgyā.

(Bundle No. 6.)

II

THE COINS PRESENTED TO TUḶAJĀ ON HIS CORONATION.

'Putu Hoṇṇa'	..	46
'Murgi-pēṭ Hoṇṇa'	..	23
'Śāṇar-kāsa'[1]	..	11
Pondicherry Rupees	..	38
'Aśraphī' Rupees[2]	..	17
'Ārkāḍī' (of Arcot?)	..	3
'Tiruvandūrī, (of Trivandrum ?)	..	5

Date: Suhur-san-sabā-samānain-mayā-alaph-bin-sita-sadōn.[3]

(Bundle No. 8.)

III

Kalyāṇ Mahāl Accounts: Funeral rites of 'Bāimārē' (?) Kāmākṣi Bāi, expenses incurred. Officer-in-charge: Sēnā-dhurandhar-Rājaśrī Nīlakaṇṭha Rao Ānanda Rao Jādhav. Śaka 1764, Śubhakratu year, Paṅguni month, date 30 to 11th 'Citrē'.[4]

			Rs.	A.	P.
First	day	..	55	10	0
Second	,,	..	10	5	0
Third	,,	..	0	8	0
Fourth	,,	..	0	6	0
Fifth	,,	..	0	8	0
Sixth	,,	..	0	6	0

---

(1) It is not certain whether it is the small copper coin with the palmyra or date palm on one side of it.

(2) 'Aśraphī'="a gold coin; a mohur rated at sixteen silver rupees." Wilson's Glossary.

(3) 'Mayā' should perhaps be 'Mayātain'; then the date would be A. H. 1287.

(4) April-May.

Seventh day	..	0	9	0
Eighth „	..	0	6	0
Ninth „	..	0	10	0
Tenth „	..	10	2	0
		79	6	0
Eleventh „	..	44	11	0
Twelfth „	..	61	6	0
Thirteenth „	..	58	3	0
		243	10	0

'Prāyaścitta' or purification ceremony expenses	..	39	0	0
Meals	..	34	0	0
Presented to the servants and others.		75	0	0
		148	0	0

Rs.	A.	P.
243	10	0
148	0	0
391	10	0

(Bundle No. 9.)

IV

To

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE 'MUDRITA SABHĀ',
A.D. 1845, 'KRŌDHI' YEAR.

In No. 615, Rāmāji Dhōṇḍō and five others, plaintiffs *vs.* Aṇṇāji Kākāji, defendant, it was decided that a sum

of Rs. 42-8-0, the same being the cost of stamp paper, should be deducted from the salary of the above-mentioned defendant and remitted to headquarters. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 31-0-0 has already been sent as first instalment, and the balance of Rs. 11-8-0 is now sent through 'shroff' (sarāph)[1] Sītārām Nāik. Please acknowledge receipt.

MALHĀRI TYĀGARĀJ,
Madhyastha,
Āvu Sāheb (Bāg), etc.

(Bundle No. 11.)

V

1838 A.D., 18TH AUGUST, MUDRITA SABHĀ.

304	Arrears of cases.
896	Petitions.
4	Appeals.
1,204	

DISPOSALS.

1. A short account of No. 345, decided on Jeṣṭa vadya, 5, of the current year—

Plaintiff, Subbayyā, son of Venkaṭarāmayyā, residing in Aṇavunti Nāik Street.

Defendant, Sētu Aṇṇāji Caste, Dēśastha. Profession, Āśrita-pāthak, purōhit or teacher,

(1) 'Sarāph'=Money-changer; "Banker; an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies." Wilson's Glossary.

residing in Ārṇīkar's 'Havēli'[1] in West Main Street, Fort.

After careful investigation in the suit for recovery of money borrowed by the defendant, it was decided that he should pay the plaintiff Rs. 43-7-0 cash, as also Rs. 2-0-0, the same being the cost of the stamp paper.

(Bundle No. 12.)

VI

MUDRITA SABHĀ.

Daily minutes. President, Sāmi Śāstri. Śaka 1778, Naḷa, Śrāvaṇa Śuddha 6, A.D. 1856, 6th August.

Suits filed, since the 2nd of Kārtīk vadya, Manmatha samvatsara: Statement of cases presented, cases disposed of, and cases in arrears.

17,235.

Adjudicated	..		9,987
Unrepresented	..		7,071
In the court of the Nyāyādhīśa	..		10
With the Gaṇaśrēṇī Sabhā[2]	..		1
With the Kārbhāri	..		1
In the Dharma Sabhā	..		1
			17,071
Remainder—			
Stamped	..	119	
Unstamped	..	45	
			164

(1) Havēli literally means a large house.

(2) 'Śrēṇī Sabhā' was the corporation of artisans, traders, etc. (*vide* Wilson's Glossary).

Cases presented to-day ..	*Nil.*		
Disposals,			
No. 190 from among the unrepresented cases returned to the plaintiff on his attestation ..	1		
Balance ..	163		
Cash Balance—			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposit ..	105	0	0
Profits derived from temporary sequestration of estates ..	39	7	5
	144	7	5

GŌVIND YĒSĀJI,
Phaḍnavīs.

(Bundle No. 13.)

VII

A.D. 1839.

Judgment in No. 817 of 25th October of last year:—

Complainant: Nallatambi.

Accused: Nārāyaṇan Tāyappa.

Offence: That the defendant stole a bronze 'Combu' worth a rupee in the house of the above-mentioned complainant.

On enquiry, it was confessed by the accused that he stole the 'Combu' and pawned it with one Namaśivāya Ceṭṭi. He was, therefore, sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment[1] and six stripes before the 'Cāvaḍi'[2]

(1) The prisoner was ordered to be given 'marāmat' work, which meant "the entire operations or process of any art, as in agriculture, manuring, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, etc.'' Wilson's Glossary.

(2) Cāvaḍi=Any place of resort, the magistrate's court, a police office, a customs station, an inn, etc. *Ibid.*

inside the fort, before the one outside and again before the 'Cāvaḍi' on the outskirts of the country.

The pawnbroker Namaśivāya Ceṭṭi also admitted he was wrong in having received the 'Combu', out of greed, without showing it to the 'ṭhāṇā'.[1] He was, therefore, ordered to pay a fine of annas eight only.

(Bundle No. 15.)

VIII

Suhur-san-arbā-pir-ain-mayātain-alaph (A. H. 1240), Śaka 1745, Svabhānu.

It is hereby ordered that Venkaṭ Rāo, Narasinga Rāo and Cidambara Rāo should pay off, without any balance, the sum of Cakrams 106 only, as decided in the Dharma Sabhā, to Sētuji Gōvind.

Signature: DIMATI VENKĀJI ANANT.

Witness: KṚṢṆĀJI BHŌNSLĒ.

(Bundle No. 18.)

IX

Nyāyādhīś Sabhā: Daily Attendance Register, Śaka 1778, Naḷa, Āśvīja śuddha pratipadā, Tuesday, Tigali (Tamil), Puraṭṭāśi month,[2] date 16.

SUBBAYYĀ,
Harkāra.

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(1) Under the native Government it was a military post or garrison, a place, sometimes with a small fort, where a petty officer, with a small irregular force, was posted to protect the country, preserve the peace, and to aid in making the collections. *Ibid.*

(2) September-October.

Present between 11 A.M. and 12 Noon.

1 Rājaśrī Viśvanātha Rāo.
1 „ Vāmadēva Rāo.
1 „ Umā-mahēśvarayyā Śāmavayyā.
1 „ Narasimha Śāstri Venkaṭasubraḥmaṇya Śāstri.
1 „ Gōpāḷ Vāsudēv.
1 „ Śrīnivās Gōpāḷ.
1 „ Apāji Rāmāji.
1 „ Venkāji Nānāji.
1 „ Sītārāmayyā Appāvayyā.
1 Kāji Said-ud-dīn.
1 Rājaśrī Śrīnivasayyā Rāmuvayyā.
1 „ Gururājācārya Ranganāthācārya.
1 „ Viśvanāth Vyās Bāḷa Vyās.
1 „ Rāmacandra Sakhaṇṇā Kavi.
1 „ Kāśīnāth Bāpājī.
1 „ Śivāji Dhanāji.
1 „ Rāmnāth Appāji.

17

3 P.M.—Verified and found correct.

RĀMACANDRA APĀJI.

(Bundle No. 19.)

X

ACCOUNTS REGARDING THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Kōtwāl: Nāgalinga Śērvaigār.
Dimati or Officer-in-charge: Māṇkōji Gāḍē Rāo.
Śaka 1749, Sarvajit; month, Saphar.

Castor oil	..	$4\frac{1}{2}$ (seers ?)
Cotton thread	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ („ ?)
'Pāthar'[1] stones	..	3
'Murūm'[2] stones	..	25
Blank paper, quires	..	3
Brass pair of scales	..	1
Copper articles:		
Open-mouthed metal vessels	..	2
Vessel with narrow mouth and broad bottom	..	1
Bucket	..	1
Lead vessels for holding water	..	2
Iron articles:		
'Gaḍapārā' or crowbars	..	4
Axe	..	1
Spades	..	8
Wooden articles:		
Mason's levelling planks	..	13
Mason's set squares	..	2
Bamboo ladder	..	1

(Bundle No. 20.)

XI

JAKĀYATI MAHĀL.

Month: Rajāb. Date, 21, Suhur-san-khamsīt-mayā-tain-alaph.[3]

'Parvānagī' or Authorisation:

---

(1) 'Pāthar=a large, flat, smooth stone.

(2) 'Murūm'=a fissile kind of stone.

(3) This should be either *Khamsin* giving A.H. 1250, or ***Khamstah.*** A.H. 1205.

Rājaśrī Aṁtāji Jādhav.—Please give 'Jirāt Khānā' the following articles for presentation, as usual, to the Brahmins reciting the Vedas after the idol of God Bṛhadīśvara for "Pānak pūjā" during the car festival.

200 Cadjan umbrellas.
400 Palm-leaf fans.

(Bundle No. 21.)

XII

Date, Suhur-san-isnē-maiyā-tain-alaph.

No.		Strength.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Company (of soldiers) ..	178	702	8	0
II	Company („) ..	125	480	2	0
2	'Samukhvān' (?) ..		43	0	0
4	'Phālāvān'[1] ..		44	0	0
1	'Pratīkvān Sairak' ..		8	0	0
1	'Abhyāsa-pratīkvān' ..		6	0	0
12	'Pratīkvān' ..		61	0	0
12	'Darśī' ..		48	0	0
200	Privates ..		662	10	0
53	Gunners and tent-pitchers ..		218	0	0
1	'Prītu-tutumā' (?) ..		6	0	0
5	Buglers ..		20	0	0
7	Fifers ..		34	8	0
2	Cymbals ..		10	8	0
2	Water-carriers ..		8	0	0
1	'Śrīmant' ..		60	0	0
303			1,182	10	0

(1) 'Bhālāvān'? 'Bhālā' is a spear.

Day Report of Veṅkaṭasvāmi Nāik and Kṛṣṇāji Nārāyaṇ, Suhur-san-isnē-maiyā-tain-alaph, month, Ravilākhar[1]; date 29, Wednesday.

303 Men.
2 Clerks.

305

Particulars:

206 'Ain-hājar' (?).

107 'Gāṭ', on Guard duty (?)
97 'Hajar', on parade (?)
2 Clerks.

206

27 'Kamān', on command outside head-quarters (?)
3 Nīḍāmangalam.
2 Gaṇapati-agrahār.
2 Kumbhakōṇam.
2 Mārimaguḍī (Mariamman Kōvil).
18 * * * *

27

3 With the 'Vajārat-māph nobles.[2]
65 At Paṭṭukkōṭṭai.
4 Sick, leave, etc.

305

(Bundle No. 22.)

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(1) A.H. 1202, Rabi-ul-Ākhar.

(3) 'Vajārat-māph' nobles were very closely related to the ruling prince and were exempt from all taxes and similar payments to the State.

XIII

Sub-bundle No. 1—

Rough register of receipts, of Jirāt Khānā—Mātuśrī Kāmākṣiambā Bāi Sāheb, A.D. 1863, December 9.

Receipts in the above month; Castor oil, weighing 1 seer.

Sub-bundles Nos. 2 and 3—

The Tiruvāḍi Palace, Gardens, etc., Kalyāṇpur Gardens, etc., Accounts of 'Patkaṭ' puñjē,[1] third Pīlīmahāl[2] (?). Śaka 1752, Vikṛti year, month Puraṭṭāśi, date 6. Vēlīs 0, Gulis 87⅝.[3]

Karṇam Ayyāvayyā's 'Pīlī' ?	..	1
Kām (?) Rāghavamāpur Sāmbayyā's 'Pīlī'	..	1

Sub-bundle No. 4—

Accounts, 'Aiñjinnasi',[4] Thaṭṭī Mahāl, Dīmati, Hirōji Narsōji Sindē, Śaka 1777, Rākṣasa year, month Arpiśi, date 23.

Cows, etc., receipts	..	249
Stock	..	548
		797
Issue	..	1
Remainder	..	796

(1) 'Pattukkāḍu' meaning a fixed assessment on the rent of dry land; 'Puñjai' as opposed to 'Nañjai' means land not admitting of complete irrigation and hence unfit for the growth of rice. *See* Wilson's Glossary.

(2) 'Pīlī' means, in general, a young one; 'Pīlīkhānā' or 'Pīlīmahāl' is usually applied to elephant stables, and this does not suit the context here.

(3) One kuḻi=144 square feet. One vēli=6-74|121 acres.

(4) 'Aiñjinnas'=produce of the soil as assessed in kind, not in money.

Particulars:—

Mahādēva Thaṭṭī ..	99	
Jayabāg Thaṭṭī ..	150	45 English cows, 105 belonging to 'Dēś'.
	796	
Sheep, Goats, etc. ..	38	

Issues of cotton seeds, grain husk and vetch have also been accounted for; also issue of milk.

Sub-bundle No. 6—

Sarbat Khānā, month Saphar, date 17. Receipts from Mā Āvu Sāheb Bāgh; vegetables, weighing 5 seers.

Issues:

Vegetables, seers ..	5
'Badari' lemons ..	21
Figs ..	36
Lemons ..	6
" ..	6
Sākhar limba (Oranges ?) ..	6
Pomegranates ..	6
Tender cocoanuts ..	2
Sugar-canes ..	2
Plantains, unripe ..	10
Plantains, ripe ..	10
Plantain leaves ..	10

Sub-bundle No. 7—

Statement of Balance, 'Hujūr Kōṭhī', or the King's storeroom. Officers-in-charge: Gōvinda Rao Bhīma Rao, Sūrvē and Śrīnivās Rāmacandra

Gōpāḷ. Śaka 1777, Rākṣasa year, month Saphar, date 1.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cash on hand	..	2,907	2	0
Receipts or income	..	4,266	6	0
		7,173	8	0.
Issues or expenses	..	2,206	15	6
Balance	..	4,966	8	6

Sub-bundle No. 8—

'Kōṭhī Mahāl', 'Moyīn Jābtā'.[1] Rations to be allowed to 'Dhanakadhāri' Rāma Bhairāgi for ninety 'ulphās' (meals ?), for one month—

Rice	..	45 paḍis.
Dholl, weighing	..	3 visses and 1¼ seers.
Pepper	..	½ ,,
Tamarind	..	½ ,,
Salt	..	½ ,,
Ghee	..	2½ ,,

360 'kās'[2] or coins for 30 days at the rate of 12 'kās' per diem.

Sub-bundle No. 11.[3]

'Vāma-parat': Left turn.

'Sthīra': Halt or attention. (?)

(1) 'Moyīn'=establishment, salary.

(2) It is not ascertainable whether it was the name of any particular coin.

(3) This consists of Marāṭhī words of command employed in the military training of the Tanjore soldiers. All the words here have been transliterated as it has been possible to give the English equivalents of only a few of them.

'Dhāvana-para-pracār'.
'Har-Har-Mahādēv': Battle-cry.
'Sthīra': Halt.
'Avaruha Bṛhadbala': Avaruha = Descend or get down.
'Samviśa': Sit.
'Uttiṣṭha': Stand.
'Gōḷ Bhēda'. (?).
'Jhēla Bṛhadbala'.[1]
'Māghār-thar-avalamba-nanda-pavīkāsa (?)
'Pracār'.
'Prati-vāma-gātra-savēsa duṇāv.'
'Prati-vāma gātra-vāma jūḍ."[2]
'Bhūṣita-jōhār-Bṛhadbala.'
'Avaruha Bṛhadbala.'
'Gharēsi Bṛhadbala."[3]
'Jhēla Bṛhadbala.'
'Uttiṣṭha.'
'Dujānu-ṭhāṇ.'
'Padmāsana-ṭhāṇ.'
'Anuttāna-śēṣvaṭhāṇ.'
'Uttiṣṭha.'
'Uttānuśēṣvaṭhāṇ.'
'Prati-vāma-ṭōḷī-prati-savya-ṭōḷī-māghār-jūḍ."[4]
'Prati-vāma-ṭōḷī-prati-savya-ṭōḷī-samāna-vāma-duṇāv.'

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(1) 'Jhēlaṇē' to catch: Bṛhat=huge or big, and Bala=force or army, so Bṛhadbala=Battalion.

(2) 'Jūṭ', an association or company of men.

(3) 'Ghar'=house, so 'Gharēsa'=to your homes, or dismiss?

(4) Vāma=left; Ṭōḷī=division of an army; Savya=right; Māghār =to go back or retreat. Though the meaning of each separate word is clear, the general nature of the formation is not evident.

'Vikās-prati-junjhār': Troop, expand.
'Nibiḍa-prati-junjhār': Troop, close in.
'Yathā-sthita': As you were.
'Hanumanta ṭhāṇ.'
'Kukkuṭāsana ṭhāṇ.'
'Vīrāsana ṭhāṇ.'

Instructions for the conversion of the numbers of foot-soldiers, from three to six, from eight to sixteen, from sixteen to eight.

JAYĀCE VĀR.

Jayacandra Bṛhadbala, Puṁkha Jayacandra Bṛhadbala.

Jaya-nayana Bṛhadbala, Puṁkha Jaya-nayana-Bṛhadbala.

Jaya-Guṇa-Bṛhadbala, Puṁkha Jaya-guṇa Bṛhad-bala.

Jaya-bāṇa Bṛhadbala, Puṁkha Jaya-bāṇa Bṛhad-bala.

Jaya-haya-rasa Bṛhadbala, Puṁkha-Jaya-haya-rasa-Bṛhadbala.

* * * * *

Jōhār Dasta. Kaustubha-Hasta.
Jhugār Dasta. Jhugār Hasta.

VIŚRAṀTI=REST.
(Bundle No. 23.)

XIV

(*Verification lists of stock in the Saṁgrāma Bhāṇḍāra or Military Stores, Śaka* 1758, *Durmukha year.*)

Iron weapons—6,326.
130 Muskets.
62 Tubes (filled with gun-powder) of the muskets.

4,766	Bayonets.
134	Swordblades.
12	Ornamental sword-sheaths or scabbards.
418	Swords.
133	Pistol-tubes.
18	Ornamental blades.
291	Pistols.
3,123	Gooty swords.
975	Arrows.
2,284	Arrowheads.

(Bundle No. 24.)

XV.

(*Saraswati Mahāl Accounts.*)

Month, Mārgaḷi, date 12.

Rs.	A.	P.				
9	1	0	Yesterday's balance.			
3	0	0	To-day's receipts.			
			0	1	0	'Nitya kaṭlā.'
			3	0	0	Due to 'Vikaṭakavi' or jester Gurumūrti for 'Bhādra-pada-vadya Amāvāsyā, Darśa-śrāddha'; person absent.
12	1	0	3	1	0	

Expenditure .. 0 1 0 'Nitya kaṭlā.'
Balance .. 9 1 0

(Bundle No. 25.)

XVI

(Sub-bundle No. 1.)

I have given the necessary orders to my company of soldiers that they should not prove troublesome to anybody. Hereafter they will keep quiet. They are new to the place and have not yet settled down, and hence most of them were inclined to be on the spree. But they will not interfere with the affairs of the Government. As the protection of the local treasury also is in their hands, it is advisable to be rather indulgent towards them. I, therefore, beg to request that they may be excused this time.

HARI CAKRAPĀṆI,
Madhyastha,
Tiruvādi, Divāṇ Vāḍā, Bāg, etc.

(Sub-bundle No. 4.)

To Rājaśrī Sadāśiva Kēśava Dīkṣit Paṇḍit:
Nañjai lands, Puñjai Pattukāḍu.
'Bāgāit'.[1]
Nañjai lands in Rāmnāthpur, $3\frac{3}{4}$ vēlis.
Kanadanguḍi 'Śrōtriya'.
'Bāgāit,'[1] 29-11|16 vēlis and $\frac{1}{2}$ kāṇi.
Gūḍalūr Gardens, $218\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{2}$—1 (?).
The Gardens outside Araśūr, $236\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{3}{4}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$ (?).

(Sub-bundle No. 6.)

Dēvasthāna, Kōṭ Tañjāvūr, Śaka 1772, Sādhāraṇa year, Vaiyāśi month, date 25.

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(1) Bāgāit="A Garden, an orchard; land, which, being well supplied with water and adapted to the cultivation of various useful and edible vegetable substances . . . . ". *See* Wilson's Glossary.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Last year's balance	..	1,209	7	5
To-day's receipts	..			
Māmāji Sāheb Pēṭ	..			
Amaṇi Rājē Pēṭ	..			
Kīl Pēṭ	..			
Moḷaga Pēṭ	..			
Tēlī-Pēṭ	..			
		1,209	7	5

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Karṇam Jinārayyā	..	6	0	0
Javābnīs Veṁkāji	..	7	0	0
Amīn	..	7	0	0
Peon Rāmasvāmi Sērvaigār	..	2	8	0
		22	8	0

BALANCE.

Rs. 1,186-15-5.

Particulars—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Rupees	..	1,186	14	0
Pies	..	0	1	5

(Sub-bundle No. 16.)

List of Sarva-mānyams bought for 'Śrīmat Mangaḷa Vās'.

Muṭaguḍi, 34 stamped sale deeds, prices—

		Rs.	A,	P.
1 Viḷambi year, Tai month, date 27, purchased from Viṭhu Ācārya, son of Gōpālācārya	..	116	9	9

1 Māśi month, date 8, bought of Kuppā Śāstri, son of Sarva Bhaṭ ..	75	0	0
1 Māśi month, date 8, bought of Nīlakaṇṭha Śāstri, son of Sarva Bhaṭ ..	325	0	0
1 Māśi month, date 8, bought of Caṁdraśēkhara Śāstri, son of Sarva Bhaṭ ..	200	0	0

* * * * *

* * * * *

34 3 unstamped.

The sale deeds have to be executed on stamped palm leaf.

Place: Ṛṣiyūr.

Stamped sale deeds ..	37
Unstamped ,, ..	5
	42

Place: Māyēyūr (Māyavaram).

Stamped sale deeds ..	13
Unstamped ,, ..	3
	16

Place: Sītamalli.

Stamped sale deeds ..	2
Unstamped ,, ..	2
	4

(Sub-bundle No. 17.)

Grant of Māhārāj Rājē Śrī Śivāji Rājē, Śaka 1762, *Śārvari year. Residence: Tanjore.*

Daily allowance or 'nitya padi' for the idol of Śrī Kēśava Sutēśvara installed in the temple, built by 'Maṁtrivarya' Sadāśiva Kēśava Dīkṣit Paṇḍit,, near the northern gate outside the fort, for the conduct of festivals and the performance of pūjā, naivēdya, etc. The receipts of Śambā grain in the Amāni,[1] Ijārā,[2] and Arkāv (?) collections from the Tiruvādi Palace estates, gardens, etc. and the Kalyāṇpur gardens, etc. are to be credited to the account of the temple, at the rate of 3|16 'Kōḷaghās' for each Kalam[3] after deducting the costs of collection. Such collections are to be paid into the hands of the temple 'Kāryastha' every year. The grant has been issued in compliance with the request of the said Śrī Kēśava Dīkṣita Paṇḍita.

(Bundle No. 26.)

XVII

(*Sanctioned Budget Grants for Śaka* 1771, *Saumya.*)

	Rs.
Rājmahāl: the King's Durbar ..	2,684
Jāmdār Khānā: Wardrobe and Jewel Chamber ..	91,857

---

(1) Amāni: "Collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators; ryotwari settlement, ... ". Wilson's Glossary.

(2) Ijārā: letting lands on farm or lease; the lands so let. *Ibid.*

(3) Kalam=24 padis or Madras measures, while Kōḷaghā, a Canarese term, comes to about three bushels.

	Rs.
Sarbat Khānā: Drinks and Drugs Department ..	5,371
Jirāt-khānā: Granary? or Department where the produce from land in different kinds was kept? ..	416
Huzūr Kōṭhī: Palace Store-room ..	3,254
Mahāl Jakīra: Lumber-room ..	213
Āśūr Khānā[1]: The place where the Pañjā, Mahi-martab and other symbols of the Islamic faith were preserved and worshipped during the Mohurram ..	169
Nagāra Mahāl ..	12
Mahāl Imārati: Department of Buildings.	1,035
Saṁgrāma Bhāṇḍāra: Armoury or Military Stores ..	2,140
Sāḷā: Schools ..	35
Pāgā: Horse Department ..	9,644
Huzūr Satra: The King's Choultry ..	416
Sarasvati Mahāl ..	21,589
Vijaya Vilāsa Mahāl: Harem ..	601
Saṁgīta Mahāl ..	5,208
To Śarabhēndra Rājā ..	795
Total Rs.	1,45,439

(Bundle No. 27.)

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(1) A Marāṭhī petition in the private collection of M.R.Ry. T. P. Bāḷusvāmi Bhaṭgōsvāmi Avl. of Tanjore, dated 1858 A.D., recapitulates how the Adil Shah insisted on Ēkōji and his heirs following Islamic traditions in dating their records and in observing the Mohurram, etc., in his Sanad conferring Tanjore on the latter.

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACTS.

I

किर्दी माहाल जामदारखाना .... शक १७७७ राक्षेस संवत्सर, पंगुनी मास, तेदी ७ ....

जमा,

३३ लुगडी,

१०	आरणीची मादरी—लाल, पिवळी, हिरवा		
	सलाईदार रेशमी पिवळी,	....	४
	दुरंगी पिवळी सलाईदार कामी रेशमी,	...	२
	बनार्स पिवळी सलाई,	....	२
	.... लाल हिरवा,	...	२
		....	
१	देशी,		
	गुलाली मुगी रेशमी लाल आडकण,	....	१
१०	उत्तरी,		
	काजळी रेशमी थोर,	...	२
	काजळी रेशमी कांठ पाजरी, (?)	....	१
	काजळी जरीकरले कांटी,	...	३
	लाल रेशमी थोर जरी कंगोरेदार,	....	१
	लाल सिका रेशमी जरी सोनेरी,	...	१
	लाल रेशमी करले कांठी,	....	१

लाल जरी, ... १

९ उत्तरी, पळक्याची,

२ हिरवी चौक,

१ हिरवा किनार जरी दिमीची, (?)

६ काळी बनार्सी जाम्बळी,

३ कुम्भकोणी,

३३

३ साड्या,

१६ चिरड्या,

५५ साड्या वगैरे हलके,

३४ हिरवे,

२१ जाम्बळी, ...

नावनिशा— १ रामनाथ भट

१ सिवा नाइक

१ जगन्नाथ पाग्या

(Bundle No. 6.)

II

पुतु व्होन्न,	....	४६
मुरगी पेट व्होन्न,	....	२३
शाणर कास,	....	११
रुपये पुदुचेरी,	....	३८
अश्रफी रुपये,	....	१७
आरकाडी,	....	३
तीरवंदूरी,	....	५

सुहुर-सन-सबा-समानैन-मया-अलफ-बिनसीत-सदोन.

(Bundle No. 8.)

. III

हिशोब कल्याण महाल-बाइमारे कामाक्षी बाईचे

उत्तर क्रियेचे जाबता,

दिमती, सेना धुरंधर राजेश्री नीलकण्ठ राव आनंदराव जाधव,

शके १७६४, शुभकृतु नाम संवत्सर, पंगुनि मास,

तेदी ३०, पासून

चैत्र तेदी ११ पावेतो—

५५ .॥ =		पहिला	दिवस
१० .।		दुसरा	"
.॥		तिसरा	"
.। =		चवथा	"
.॥		पांचवा	"
.। =		सहवा	"
.॥ =		सातवा	"
.। =		आठवा	"
.॥ =		णववा	"
१० =		दहावा	"
७९. । =			
४४. ॥ ≡		अकरावा	"
६१. । =		बाराव्या	"
५८. ≡		तेरावा	"
२४३. ॥ =			

प्रायश्चित्तास	...	३९
जेवण खर्च	...	३४
काम केलेल्यास इनाम	....	७५
		१४८

२४३ ॥ =
१४८
———
३९१ ॥ =

(Bundle No. 9.)

IV

मुद्रित सभेचे उपाध्यक्ष यास—इसवी १८४५सचा मजकूर—क्रोधि संवत्सर —६१५ नम्बरचा वादी—रामाजि धोंडो वगैरे इसं ५स प्रतिवादी अण्णाजि काकाजीने, मुद्रेचे पत्राच क्रय देखील रु ४२ ॥ देणेचे प्रतिवादि मजकुरास दिमति मजकूरि आहेल्या मुषाहि-यान्त वजा करून पाठवावे म्हणून सभा मजकूराच्यानि लिहिले आहे त्याप्रमाणें, ऐजन इसमाचे मुषाहि-यान्त पहिले वजा करून पाठविले रू ३१ जातां बाकी रू ११ ॥ ज्ञाज्यनिशी वजा करून दिमति मजकूर सराफ सीताराम नाइकाकडे देउन पाठविले आहेत. ते पावल्यास उत्तर पत्र यावें म्हणून महाल आवु साहेब वगैरेचे मध्यस्त मल्लार त्यागराज विनविताहेत. ।

(Bundle No. 11.)

V

सन १८३८. आगष्ट १८—मुद्रित सभा

३०४ व्याज्या बाकी
८९६ मनु
४ पुनर्व्योज्य
———
१२०४

पैकी खर्च....

(१), न्याज्य शिखा नम्बर ३४५, वर्तमान संवत्सर, जेष्ट वद्य ५स दिलेली मुद्रेची यादी --वादि, अणवुंति नाइकाचे बीदींत राहणार वेंकटराम-य्याचा ल्योंक सुबय्या—प्रतिवादी, किल्यांत पश्चिमे कडल्या बिदींत अरणी-कराचे हवेलींत राहणार सेतु अण्णाजि; जाते, देशस्त; जीवन, आश्रितपथक; पैकी. यास रिणादानपदव्याज्य विचारिल्या ठायीं वाद्यास प्रतिवाद्याने नख्त रु ४३.।≡•व मुद्रेच्या कागदा क्रये रु २ ही देणे म्हणून हे निमित्य वारिला असे.

(Bundle No. 12.)

VI

यादे दिनवृत्त लेखन, मुद्रित सभा—अध्यक्ष सामी शास्त्री—शके १७७८, नळ संवत्सर, श्रावण शुद्ध ६--सन १८५६, आगष्ट ७—

अलेले व्यवहार—मन्मथ संवत्सर कार्तिक वद्य २ पासून—जमा खर्च बाकी—

		(१७२३५)
वारिले व्यवहार	....	९९८७
अनादेय्य	....	७०७१
न्यायाधीश सभेस	....	१०
गणश्रेणी सभाप्रत	....	१
कारभार	...	१
धर्मसभा	....	१
		१७०७१
जातां बाकी	....	१६४

तपसील

मुद्रा	११९
गैरमुद्रा	४५
	१६४

आजि जमा

पैकी खर्च, . . .

अनादेय्य--नम्बर १९०, नळ संवत्सर--वादीचे अत्ताक्षीवरून

वापस १

बाकी १६३

(Cash Balance.)

टेवणा, १०५

अमानत, ३९.।≡५

१४४.।≡५

गोविंद येसाजि फडनवीस.

(Bundle No. 13.)

VII

सन १८३९

वारिलते.

१. नंबर ८१७, साल गुदस्ता अकटोबर तारीख २५ स आली ते यादे. वादी, नल्लतंबी. प्रतिवादी, नारायणन् तायप्पा ; व्याज्य ; ऐजन वाद्याचें घरांत प्रतिवाद्यानें, येक रुपया राहील ते कांशाचा ताम्ब्या चोरिला म्हणून हीं-फिर्यादी विचारणा केल्यांत-प्रतिवाद्याने चोरून नमशिवाय शेट्याकडे गाहण घातिला म्हणूनही गुणा ओपून घेल्यास्तव, त्या गुणेस प्रतिवाद्यास दहा दिवस तागाईत पा-यान्त ठेऊन मरामताचे काम घेऊन, सोडिताना, किल्यांतील चावडी समोरहीं, किल्या बाहेरील चावडी समोरहीं सीमोलंघन चावडी समोरही, ६-मार प्रमाण मारून टाणे वगैरे दाखवून सोडून देणे म्हणून हीं, ऐजन प्रतिवाद्या कडे सदरहु तांब्या गहाण घेतलातो नमशिवाय शेटी म्हणणाराने, सदरहु तांब्या टाणे वगैरेस दाखविनासे नफरा-

कडून घेतलेते गुना म्हणून, हस्ताक्षर लिहुं दिल्यास्तव, त्या गुनेस नमशिवाय शेव्यास गुनेगारी रु, .॥
घाल्लून तीर्प.

(Bundle No. 15.)

VIII

राजेश्री.

सेवक कृष्णाजी भोंसलेयानी सुहुर-सन-आर्बा पिर-ऐन-मया-तैन-अलफ, शाली वाहन शक१७४५, सुभानु नाम संवत्सर, लिहून दिला कागद ऐसा जो. वेंकटराव नरसिंगराव व चितम्बर राव यानी देणे, धर्म सभेंत वारिल्याप्रमाण, चकरें १०६. सदरहु ऐवज दापन झाले तेरिखेंपासून झाडा होतोर सेतुजी गोविंद याकडे देत जाण. येणेप्रमाण लिहून दिला कागद, सही, दिमती वेंकाजी अनंत.

रुजू, कृष्णाजी भोसले.

(Bundle No. 18.)

IX

वर्तमान न्यायाधीश सभा, दिन वर्तन, शाली वाहन शक १७७८ नळ नाम संवत्सर, आश्विज शुद्ध प्रतिपदा, मङ्गळवार, तिगळी, पेरटाशी मास, तेदी १६, सुब्बय्या हरकार;—

तास ५ उपरि ६ तासांत हाजर.

१. रा. विश्वनाथ राव
१. ,, वामदेव राव
१. ,, उमामहेश्वरैय्या शामवैया
१. ,, नरसिंह शास्त्री वेंकटसुब्रह्मण्य शास्त्री
१. ,, गोपाळ वासुदेव
१. ,, श्रीनिवास गोपाळ
१. ,, अपाजी रामाजी
१. ,, वेंकाजी नानाजी

१. रा. सीतारामैया अप्पावैया
१. काजी सैदुदीन
१. रा. श्रीनिवासैया रामुवैया
१. ,, गुरुराजाचार्य रङ्गनाथाचार्य
१. ,, विश्वनाथ व्यास बाळ व्यास
१. ,, रामचंद्र सखण्णा कवि
१. ,, काशीनाथ बापाजी
१. ,, शिवाजी धनाजी
१. ,, रामनाथ अप्पाजी

१७.

गैरहाजर—०.

तास ९स हाजरी पाहिल्यांत वरि जाणविल्या प्रमाण बरोबर असे

—रामचंद्र अप्पाजी

(Bundle. No. 19.)

X

कोतवाल—नागलिंग शेवेंगार.
दिमती—माणकोजी गाडेराव.—
सफर माहे, शक १७४९, सर्वजितु.

एरण्डेल	....	४ .॥
सुताचा दोरा	...	.।
....	....	
पायर घोंडे	....	३
मुरुमाचे घोंडे	....	२५
कोराकागददस्ता	....	३
पितळी तराजु	....	१
ताम्ब्रीनग, हण्डी	....	२

तेकशा	....	१
पोरा	....	१
शीशाचे गुंड	...	२
अहिनी सामान,		
गडपारा	...	४
कुराढ	....	१
फावडे	...	८
लांकडी सामान,		
मटपलघे	....	१३
मूलमटपलघे	....	२
वेळाची शिडी	....	१

(Bundle No. 20.)

XI

माहल-जकायती सुहुर सन खमसीत-

माहे रजब, छ २१, -मैयातैन अलफ,

परवानगी.

रा अंताजी जाधव—माहाल जिरातखान्याकडे श्री बृहदीश्वर—स्वामीचे-रथोत्सव दिवशीं स्वस्ति वाचणारे ब्राह्मणांस पानक-पुजेस्तव, दण्डका प्रमाणे

२०० केवड्याचे छत्र्या

४०० नारळीचे विजने

यणे प्रमाण देणे

(Bundle No. 21.)

XII

सुहुर-सन-इसने-मैयातैन-अलफ,

प्रथम प्रतीक	१७८	७०२ ॥
द्वितीय प्रतीक	१२५	४८० =

२.	समुखवान	४३
४.	फालावान	४४
१.	प्रतीकवान सैरक	८
१.	अभ्यास प्रतीकवान	६
१२.	प्रतीकवान	६१
१२.	दर्शी	४८
२००.	जुंझार	६६२ ॥=
५३.	खलासी	२१८
१.	प्रीतु तुतुमा	६
५.	घर्घरी	२०
७.	पावेकरी	३४ ॥
२.	झलरा	१० ॥
२.	पखाली	८
१.	श्रीमंत	६०
३०३.		११८२ ॥=

रोजनिशी, वेंकटसामी नाइक व कृष्णाजी नारायण,

सुहुरसन-इसने-मैयातैन-अलफ, माहे रविलाखर, छ २९ बुधवार

३०३.	इसम
२.	कारकून
३०५.	

तपसील

२०६	ऐनहजर ;
१०७	गाट
९७	हाजर
२	कार्कून
२०६	

२७. कमान ;

३. नीडामङ्गल
२. गणपति अग्रहार
२. कुम्भकोण
२. मारिमगुडी
१८. . . .

२७.

३. वजारतमाफ सरदारापासी
६५. पटकोटास खाना
४. कायले, रजा

७२.

(Bundle No. 22.)

XIII

(Sub-bundle No. 1.)

कमावसी खर्डा माहल, जिरात खाना, मा कामाक्षि अम्बा बाई साहेब, सन १८६३, डिसेंबर ८.

माहे मजकूर कोठी पैकी ऐन जमा,

एरण्डेल वजनी १. शेर.

(Sub-bundle Nos. 2—3.)

हिशोब पतकट—पुंजी, तिसरी पीली माहाल, त्रीवादी दिवाण वाडा बाग वगैरे, शक १७५२, विकृति संवत्सर, पेरटाशी मास, तेदी ६,

कल्याणपुर बाग वगैरे वेली-०गुली८७॥ = स

कर्ण—अय्यावैची पीली १

काम राघवमापूर

सांबय्याची पीली १

(Sub-bundle No. 4.)

खर्डा, ऐनजिनसी, माहल थटी,

दिमती, हीरोजि नरसोजी सिंदे, शक १७७७ राक्षस संवत्सर,
अर्पेसी, तेदी, १३.

गाई वगैरे जमा ऐन	२४९	
तालुका बाकी	५४८	
	७९७	
पैकी खर्च	१	
बाकी	७९६	

यास तपसील,

महादेव थटी	९१	
जयबाग थटी	१५०—४५	विलायती
... ...	...	१०५ देशी
... ...	...	
	७९६	

शेळयामेंढ्या वगैरे ३८

सड, सरख्या, कुळथी वगैरे खर्च—व दुधाचे हिशोब ही दिलासे.

(Sub-bundle No. 6.)

माहाल सरबत खाना, माहे सफर, छ. १७.

जमा, मा। औसाबाचे बागांतून

भाजी वजनी शेर ५.

खर्च

भाजी शेर	५	साखरलिंब	६
बदरीलिंब	२१	साखरलिंब	६
अञ्जीर	३६	दाळिंब	६
चोखोटलिंब	६	एळनीर	२
		ऊंस	२
		हिरवी केळ	१०

पिकली केळ १०
पान १०

(Sub-bundle. No. 7.)

सिलक माहाल हुजुर कोठी,
दिमति, गोविंदराव भीमराव सूर्वे, व सीनिवास
रामचन्द्र गोपाल.

शक १७७७ राक्षस, माहे सफर छ. १.

हजरी	२९०७	=
जमा	४२६६	I=
	७१७३	II
खर्च	२२०६	III ≡ II
बाकी	४९६६	II ० II

(Sub-bundle No. 8.)

माहाल कोठी, मोईन जाप्ता
धनकधारी राम भैरागीस उलफे ९०स माहे १स
तांदुळ पडी ४५
वजनी

तुरीचीदाळ —	३०१. I
मीरे	.II
चिंच	.II
मीठ	.II
तूप	२.I

कास दररोज १२ प्रमाणे रोज ३० स, ३६०.

(Sub-bundle No. 11.)

वामपरत	प्रचार
स्थीर	प्रतिवामगात्र सवेसदुणांक
धावनपर	प्रतिवाम गात्र वाम जूड

हरहरमहादेव	भूषित जोहार बृहद्बल
स्थीर	अवरुह बृहद्बल
अवरुह बृहद्बल	धरेस बृहद्बल
संविश	———
उत्तिष्ट	झेल बृहद्बल
गोल भेद	उत्तिष्ट
झेल बृहद्बल	दुजानुठाण

माघार थर अवलम्बनन्दपवीकास, पद्मासन ठाण.

अनुत्तान शेष्वठाण

उत्तिष्ट

उत्तानुशेष्वठाण

प्रतिवाम टोळी प्रति सव्य टोळी माघार जूड

प्रति वाम टोळी प्रतिसव्य टोळी समान वामदुणाव

विकास प्रति जुंझार

निबिड प्रति जुंजार

यथास्थित

हनुमन्त ठाण

कुक्कुटासन ठाण

वीरासन ठाण ... .

अभ्यास बृहद्बल धरपदाती तीनीचे सहा होणेस, आठाचे सवळा होणेस, सौळाचे आठ होणेस ...

जयाचे वार.

जय चन्द्र बृहद्बल	पुंख जय चन्द्र बृहद्बल
जय नयन बृहद्बल	पुंख जय नयन बृहद्बल
जय गुण बृहद्बल	पुंख जय गुण बृहद्बल
जय बाण बृहद्बल	पुंख जय बाण बृहद्बल
जय हयरस बृहद्बल	पुंख जय हयरस बृहद्बल

मुद्रित समस्त आयुधधरांस

समग्र मुज-याचे ठायीं हीं

जोहार दस्त — कौस्तुभ हस्त

झुगार दस्त — झुगार हस्त

विश्रांति

(Bundle No. 23.)

XIV

शक १७५८. दुर्मुख संवत्सर

अहिनी सामान ६३२६

१३०	बंदुका
६२	बंदुकीचे नळे
४७६६	सनीना
१३४	तरवारचे ताट
१२	कुसरी--तरवार--म्यान
४१८	तखारा
१३३	पिस्तुळाचे नळे
१८	कुसरि ताटे
२९१	पिस्तुला
३१२३	गुतीचे पाती.

(Bundle No. 24.)

XV

(सरस्वतीमहाल हिशोब)

मार्गळी मास, तेदी १२,

९–रोजगुदस्ता बाकी

३ छंदमजकूर जमा

०–नित्य कटला

३ भाद्रपद वद्य अमावास्य दर्श श्राद्ध बाबत— विकटकवी गुरुमूर्तीस जाहली जमा (इसम गैरहाजर)

१२०— ३०॰—

०—

०—नित्यकटले

९०—बाकी

(Bundle No. 25.)

XVI

(Sub-bundle No. 1.)

आमचे दिमतींतमिळाले सवेंच लोकांस कधीं कधींहीं एकास उपद्रव करीनासें असतील से ताकीद दिलेहें. इतःपर केव्हांहीं एकास श्रम द्यावयाचे काम करिनात, दिमती नवी झाल्यामुळे एक वस्ता बसविलनाही त्यामुळें हीं बहुत लोक—ग्रहस्तपणा टाकून आहेते प्रसिद्ध आहेत्यामुळें ही, सरकारचे काम एकास उपद्रव देईनास, थोड जरवेन घेवून जावेंस आहेत्यामुळे ही आणी खजाना सौरक्षण करणे देखील, ह्यानी पूर्ण कृपा करून पहिला एक गुना आमच्या दिमतींत मिळाल्या लोकांकडून संभलहे तो क्षमा करून संवरक्षण करावें,—म्हणावयाचे भरवशेन, त्रिवादी दिवाण वाडा बाग वगैरेच मध्यस्त हरि चक्रपाणी प्रार्थित आहे.

(Sub-bundle No. 4.)

रा सदाशिव केशव दीक्षित पण्डित यांस,

नञ्जी जमीन,

बागाईत, पुञ्जी पतकट,

रामनाथपुर पैकी,

नञ्जी जमीन वेली ३ ।।।.

कणदंगुडी श्रोत्रिय

बागाईत —२९ ॥≡॥

गुडलूर बाग २१८ ॥४॥१.

अरशूर बाहेरिल

बाग २३६॥ ४॥। १ ॥

(Sub-bundle No. 6.)

देवस्थान, कोट तञ्जावूर •

शक १७७२, साधारण संवत्सर, वैयाशी तेदी २५

१२०९।≡५ साल गुदस्ता बाकी

... छंद मजकुरि जमा

... मामाजि साहेब पेट

... अमणि राजे पेट

... कीळ पेट

... मोळत्र पेट

... तेली पेट

१२०९।≡५

यासि खर्च

६ मामजकूर—करणं—जिनारय्या

७ ... जवाबनीस वेङ्काजी

७ अमीन

२॥ प्यादा रामस्वामि शेर्वेगार

२२॥ जातां बाकी

११८६।।। ≡५

यास नाणें

रुपये ११८६ ।।। =

पैसे —५

(Sub-bundle No. 16.)

फेरिस्त श्रीमत् मङ्गळ वास सम्मास सर्वमान्ये खरीदी

जाहल्या बाबती—शासन एकून,

मुटगुडी

३४ मुद्रेचे शासने—शुद्ध क्रये

१ विळंबि संवत्सर, तै मास तेदी २७, गोपालाचार्य्यांचे

लेंक विटु आचारे कडून ११६ ॥ – ९

१ मासी मास तेदी ८ स सर्व भटाचे लेंक कुप्पाशास्त्री ७५
१ ऐजन तेदी ८ स सर्वभटाचे लेंक नीळकंठ शास्त्री ३२५
" चंद्रशेखर शास्त्री २००

३४
३ गैर मुद्रे शासन शुद्ध क्रये
यास मुद्रेचे वाल्यावर शासन करणे बाकी
... ...

मोकाम, रिवियूर.
३७ मुद्रेचे शासने शुद्ध क्रये
५ गैरमुद्रेचे

४२
मोकाम, मायेयूर
१३ मुद्रेचे शासन
३ गैरमुद्रेचे शासन

१६
मोकाम, सीतमळ्ळी
२ मुद्रेचे शासने
२ गैरमुद्रेच ...

४

(Sub-bundle No. 17.)

परवानगी हुजूर महाराज राजेश्री सिवाजी राजे—यादि—शक १७६२, शार्वरी संवत्सर—मोकाम, कोट तंजावर मंत्रिवर्य राजेश्री सदाशिव केशव दीक्षित पण्डित यानी किल्या बाहेर उत्तरे कडील दरवाज्यासमीप शिवालय बांधून त्यांत प्रतिष्ठित आहेत्या श्री केशवसुतेश्वर स्वामीस,

नित्यपडी—पर्पडी उत्सवादिक पूजा नैवेद्य वगैरे चालत येणे बदल त्यांचे अपेक्षेनुसार माहाल त्रिवादी दिवाण–वाडा बाग वगैरे दिमती दाखल. बाग मोकासे गात्र आणि कल्याणपूर बाग वगैरे चे—संभा धान इजारा अमानी अरकाव, वगैरे महसूलापैकी, मजूरीसीतर जातां बाकी—साल

एकास होईलत्या ओतुवार—दरकल्यास—-८ ÷ वीशं कोळधा धान प्रमाण
श्री स्वामीचे नावे मोघमा करून देऊन ... ...
त्या त्या महसुलांत ऐजन देवळाचें कार्यस्थाकडे देतयेणे.

(Bundle No. 26.)

XVII

(शक १७७१. सौम्य संवत्सर)

	रूपये.
राजमहाल	२६८४.
जामदारखाना	९१८५७.
सरबत खाना	५३७१.
जिरात खाना	४१६.
हुजुर कोठी	३२५४.
महाल जकीरा	२१३.
आशूर खाना	१६९.
नगार महाल	१२.
महाल इमारती	१०३५.
संग्राम भांडार	२१४०.
साळा	३५.
पागा	९६४४.
हुजूर सत्र	४१६.
सरस्वती महाल	२१५८९.
विजय विलास महाल	६०१.
संगीत महाल	५२०८.
शरफेंद्र राजेसी	७९२.
	१, ४५, ४३.९.

(Bundle No. 27.)

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